RV 5
.S8
Copy 1

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Chap._____ Copyright No._____

Shelf RV 5 .S8

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DR. WM. M. STARR,

Aged Eighty Five Years,

President of Botanical School of Medicine of the United States.

Now in perfectly good health, has taken no other medicine except that prepared by himself, since he was fourteen years of age.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MEDICAL BOTANY

OR

SPECIFIC REMEDIES

FROM

NATURE'S OWN CURES.

★ DEFENDING ★

BOTANIC PRACTICE

★ OF ★

MEDICINE.

To U. S. CONGRESS.

13
S845

FOURTH EDITION.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
COPYRIGHT
NOV 16 1895
CITY OF WASHINGTON

BY

★ DR. WM. M. STARR, ★

President of the Botanical Association of U. S. A.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1895.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

RV5
.S6

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year of 1895.
By Dr. Wm. M. STARR.
In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

IN DEFENCE

OF

MEDICAL BOTANY,

BY

DR. WM. M. STARR,

President of the Botanical Association of the United States of America.

709 G Street, Northwest,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1895.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS COPYRIGHT NOV 18 1895 CITY OF WASHINGTON

Price, 25 Cents.

BECKERT & McCURDY, PRS., 512 E ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXPLANATION.

To prevent any misunderstanding, I wish to state that in writing this book I have no malice or ill-feeling personally against any one of the medi cal profession or any medical school in this or any other country. I am writing this book only for the purpose of claiming fairness and justice, I simply claim what I believe is fair and just between man and man. I want to do what is best for all the people of my country, and that equal rights be accorded to the Botanical as well as Allopathic and Homeopathic Doctors, and special privileges to no particular class or school whatsoever.

As I am writing this book in self defense, I claim the right to strike hard in defence of our rights in the practice of medicine under all laws, and to strike hard to secure and maintain our rights. The practice of medicine in its present form is not a science, far from it, it is only a bad abused business, if there is any profession in the world which ought to be carried on carefully and conscienci-

ously, it is that of administering medicine, which is not the case, it is the most reckless carried on business in the world, and in its present form it has neither science, philosophy, common sense or success.

There is another point I wish to mention, the constant complaint to the law making powers that something is wrong in the practice of medicine, without showing where the wrong lies but leaving the impression that the fault lies with us, which is not true, and are asking for protection against us.

As I stated before I write this book only in self defense, without any illfeeling or malice towards any person on earth, and pray that I may do good to all and harm to none, and I want to show that Botany was first of all medicines and is the only true principle in the Medical kingdom, it commenced with the beginning of time.

I request the reader to give this book his undivided attention.

DR. WM. M. STARR,
President of Botanical School of U. S. A.

CHAPTER I.

Restrictive Medical Legislation.

Medical legislation is a subject but little thought of and little understood by the American people, and hence it is the imperative duty of those who have made a disinterested study of the subject, to explain its origin, its animus and its results to those who have heard only the cunning misrepresentations of interested parties, who, never daring to discuss the subject publicly, have in the clandestine methods of the lobbyist, diffused the not very plausible story that the people need to be protected by the government against the consequences of their own folly, and that the only protection that is efficient is to place them under the guardianship of collegiate corporations, with the exclusive privilege of admitting men into the medical profession, and prescribing what they shall do to their patients, and how they may crush their rivals in practice.

To protect the people from the exercise of their sovereign will by denying them the right of choosing their physicians, is not quite a plausible proposition it itself, but it is reinforced by the suggestion that medicine is a profound science—that its best representatives are the college faculties, and that all who attempt to treat the sick without the instruction which colleges only can give, must be *prima facie* fraudulent pretenders whose operations ought to be restrained by

law, like those of any other fraudulent class. They ignore the fact that the fraudulent class are often sheltered by diplomas, and that the class they denounce often stand high in public opinion.

As there is not a word of truth in this *talk of the lobby*, it is never presented in any place where it can be publicly refuted before an audience, or before the readers of an impartial journal. Falsehoods which have manly defenders are entitled to some respect, but those who dare not meet the truth are entitled to none —nor are the lobbyists who use such methods entitled to any courtesy.

There is not an argument in behalf of the medical legislation of the last ten years that will bear a momentary examination. When a legislature gives a monopoly to one class of colleges and its graduates, it is

Licensing Quackery.

Really, this demand for legislation in behalf of medical colleges is a self-confessed fraud at its very origin; for the Medical school, called Allopathic, has done its best to exclude and proscribe the Homeopathic and Botanic sects, and *they* recognize the school domination as a social calamity; and it is this Allopathic school, or rather, its most unsuccessful, but ambitious, hungry and impecunious members, that have been so busy in procuring legislation to protect college graduates from free competition, which is essential to progress.

This school of Allopathists was transplanted bodily and unchanged from the realms of the Old World despotism, never Americanized in the least, and still bending the knee to European authority in preference to American experience.

It has striven to crush the more liberal parties by refusiug collegiate charters, or by excluding them from all honorable positions. *It is not the entire medical profession, but its intriguing demagogues, who have pursued this course.* Unable to crush liberalism the party of medical legislation seeks to devastate all the vast territory of freedom out of which formidable rivals have arisen, and out of which they see uprising the phantom form of the medical science of the future, which is destined to be organized into medical colleges of the entire healing art, Medical Botany.

Qualified Doctors Come Before Colleges.

The early physicians of this republic in colonial and post-colonial times were private students, who never attended colleges, but were not inferior on that account, for faithful private study and tuition are often better than collegiate teaching. My own father was one of the private non-collegiate students in the last century, and was chosen to a medical professorship in a school which had a distinguished career.

Indeed, I believe if we had never had a medical college corporation, nor a diploma conferring pretended legal rights, the condition of the medical profession

under private independent teaching and authorship would have been better than it is to-day, for it would have been advanced by the same free competition which has in all other things made American progress so remarkable. Medical teaching would have been far more efficient, for

None But The Gifted And Pre-Eminent

would have had pupils, and the dull, incompetent men who are forced upon medical students by a college corporation would have dropped out of sight to their proper level.

This Suppression of Free Thought is a Social Calamity,

which their graduates are now trying to inflict upon the entire country by making the college diploma the charter of supreme authority over the people.

Could the State commit a greater folly than to hand over and surrender the club of legal coercion to such a proscriptive party, to be used for the benefit of proscriptive colleges?

It was from Austria and Germany that we had the greatest rebellion ever known against medical college authority, and the government did not interfere, but left an open field and a fair fight between native genius and pedantic learning, and native genius triumphed.

All these bills in every State are nothing more than bills to compel the people to employ men in whom they have no confidence, or men whom they consider

quacks, while the body of skillful and successful physicians do not need any such protection, do not ask for it.

One may receive an obnoxious clergyman without accepting his theology, but he who accepts an obnoxious physician must swallow his obnoxious medicine. The soul's welfare is not imperilled by what we hear, but the welfare and life of the body depends upon the physician. A community that submits to dictation in its medical treatment has either very little intelligence on such subjects, or very little of the spirit of liberty. The blow of medical despotism is aimed at the independent physicians, but falls upon the entire community.

They Use a Language Which Few of them Understand,

a barbarous, dog Latin, by means of which many dangerous and fatal mistakes have been made, but which mystifies the patient and gratifies the vanity and secretiveness of the doctor.

Now There May be Some Unprincipled Doctors Base Enough

to hate the man who has cured the patient they have abandoned to die, but is it not a strange perversion of the functions of government, that the State should help such men to glut their revenge upon others for being more skilful and more benevolent, should actually become the ally of quackery? Such a law, if properly labelled, would be styled, "An act to pre-

vent competition, to promote quackery, and to protect professional ignorance and imbecility."

Prolong this freedom, out of which arose those blessings to mankind, the Botanic practice, and we shall see uprising from the ample resources of American genius

A Still Greater Blessing to Mankind Than These,

a deeper, broader and higher conception of man and his mysterious life, its order, its disorder and its remedies. I do not speak from the vague hope of an optimist, but of things that may be demonstrated, and are being demonstrated, to the most advanced minds.

When we face the question of medical legislation, we have on the one hand, equal justice to all,—recognition of the rights of the citizen and unlimited medical progress,—on the other, restriction of progress, oppression of the citizen, and persecution of the men who give life to the dying and cure the so-called incurable, for this malignant law has no reference to right or wrong—to well doing or ill doing. It is made as much a crime to cure a patient as to kill him.

A Protest Against Medical Monopoly.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress Assembled:

We, the Botanical Schools of Medicine, desire to enter our protest against Senate bills 2352 and 2396,

Fifty-first Congress, first session, and all similar bills which may be introduced.

The bills referred to, announce it as their purpose to regulate the practice of medicine in the District of Columbia, by placing in the hands of a board of medical men the power to limit at will the practice of medicine to such persons as this board may choose to grant permits or licenses to. They are clearly in the interest of certain classes of medical men, granting them special privileges in violation of the Constitutional rights of other physicians and of all other citizens.

There are quite a number of sects in medicine, as there are in religion.

The bills named, provide for giving two sects, "the Allopathic and Homeopathic," the power to monopolize the practice of medicine in this District, to the exclusion of all other sects, and to place in their hands the power to enforce their special class privilege by fines and imprisonment against members of the medical profession, who belong to schools not represented in the board of examiners.

The doctrine of the renowned Swiss empyric, Paracelsus who, in 1626, burned the works of Galen, the Botanist, and founded a new medical sect on the Allopathic dogma, "the way to cure one disease is to create another of a different sort"—and therefore, the most powerful poisons are the most potent medicines, is not sound in theroy nor successful in practice, and is therefor false and destructive, being so heretical as to deserve no quarter from good orthodox doctors. If

this sect which founded hundreds of years ago, now assumes by virtue of age and numbers to be regular, *i. e.*, orthodox, could sustain such a claim, then there would be no need of statutes to protect them against the competitions of the physicians of other and older sects. But if such claim could be sustained, it would still be a violation of the genius of our institutions to pass laws giving them a monopoly.

The people have a perfect right to employ "quacks" if they want to do so, or to take patent medicines, or to rely on nature, refusing to be dosed by anybody. But their claim of perfection is not set up by any intelligent Allopathic physician, and if it were, it would be not only false but ridiculous. Instead of claiming perfection the leading men of that school are on record as having pronounced its theories false, and its practice empirical and dangerous.

We quote briefly from some of the most renowned and honored Allopathic physicians of this country and Europe, opinions of their own creed and system of practice.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says:

"It would be better for men, but worse for the fishes, if all medicines were poured into the sea."

Professor Gregory, of Edinburgh College, says:

"Ninety-nine out of every hundred medical facts are medical lies."

Dr. Magendie says:

"Medicine is a great humbug."

Dr. Alexander M. Ross, F. R. S., of London, says:

"The medical practice of to-day has no more foundation in science, in philosophy, or in *common sense*, than it had one hundred years ago. It is still based on conjecture."

Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, says:

"As we place more confidence in nature, and less in medicines, mortality diminishes."

Dr. Alonzo Clark, of New York, says:

"Physicians hurry thousands to their graves who would have recovered, if left to nature."

Sir Astley Cooper says:

The system of medicine is founded on conjecture, and improved by murder."

Dr. Evans of London, says:

"The so-called science of medicine has neither philosophy nor common sense to commend it to confidence."

Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, said:

"The physician is like a blind man striking at random. If he hits the disease he kills it, but he is full as likely to hit the patient, and kill it. We (physicians) have multiplied diseases, and increased their mortality."

He further said: "The conferring of exclusive priviliges upon bodies of physicians, and forbiding men of equal talents under penalities from practicing medicine, are inquistions, however sanctioned by an-

cient charters, and names serving as the Bastiles of our science."

Mr. Speaker,

I will refer to one historical fact. Before the Botanical Library was burnt by a "King of Terror" in 1626, there was no monopoly in medicine whatsoever, and they were composed of Botanical preparations, gathered by the skillful farmers and their wives fresh from the field where the oats, beans and barley grew.

Ever since Botanical medicines were forced out of general use by this cruel edict, and the dogma proclaimed that poisons are the proper medicines to be used, the death rate has increased. Up to that time men were strong and lived long, since that time they have become weaker, and mortality has increased rapidly until the average has fallen to the low rate of about sixteen years and ten months.

We therefore ask that the American system of free competition in medicine, as in religion, shall be enforced and that no legislation be had which shall limit the freedom of the people.

The Bill which we have offered in favor of the Botanical Practice is supported by the farmers and a large majority of our citizens. It is perfectly fair, honest, just, neighborly, constitutional, and in accord with our system of government, and the Patent Laws and common justice. We do not propose to interfere with others at all. We want no new laws passed, in our favor, or any of the old laws repealed or amended.

All we ask is to be placed equally under the laws already passed as our Bill plainly sets forth.

The Bills which have been passed by the Legislatures of certain states and which are now sought to be passed by Congress for the District of Columbia, to give the monopoly to a certain school of physicians to the exclusion of all other schools of medicine, to prevent the people from choosing those physicians of other schools of equal talent whom they may prefer to attend them when sick, is unprofessional, an insult to the common people of the United States, and is without a speck of manly or common justice in it. It strikes at the root of our liberties. It is tyranical, monarchical, revolutionary, and unconstitutional. It is irreligious and anti-republican. The people want no such law.

We have thousands of native geniuses and skillful botanical doctors in the United States, supported by three-fourths of the farmers and common people of the country in this domineering and dangerous issue. For the sake of common justice give equal chance under all laws as substantially set forth in our Bill. Honorable fairness is all we want and all we ask.

The people are scared and deprived of their liberties and money as well as their manhood and womanhood, by being compelled to secure the attendance of a certain school of doctors to their children when sick, to obtain a certificate of burial when they die under the law now existing in the District of Columbia. There has been a complaint made to Congress by the doctors

in charge of the medical department of the District of Columbia, but they have failed to show to Congress what it is; we ourselves now propose to show where the wrong is.

1st. The dangerous, tyrannical and obnoxious law which compels the people to have certain doctors in whom they have no confidence for their children, whether they want them or not, or in other words, doctors who do not claim to have any sure cure for any disease.

2nd. The above named law is equivalent to placing all the people of the District under the guardianship of a certain class of doctors who have made no improvement in medicine for the past 267 years, and now want to rule out all those who have made improvements; but statistics of mortality in Washington and all cities where they have such laws show that their practice is a gigantic and disastrous failure.

If this does not prove a gigantic failure, what would you call a failure?

3rd. They claim that the present law is necessary in order for them to make a proper report as soon as their patients are dead.

Now gentlemen, why were these obnoxious, tyrannical, inhuman, unjust, uncivilized, unchristian, unneighborly, unmanly, unprofessional, ungodly, unconstitutional, barbarous laws hatched out anyhow?

WHAT ALLOPATHIC DOCTORS WANT.

They want to examine all doctors who do not agree with them.

They want to rule them out.

They want to compel the people to employ them, and themselves only.

They want to domineer over all.

They want no opposition.

They want a monarchical rule like that of Mohomet, who threw his country into a revolution which lasted nearly half a century, or like King Cyrus who had his head cut off for less tyrannical ruling than this, or like King Charles I, who was beheaded for forcing obnoxious laws on the people. We allude to these historical facts merely to show that even in those dark days people would not submit to such tyranny. Even in Austria and Germany, the greatest rebellion ever known was brought about by enforcing precisely the same kind of laws upon the people as are now sought to be imposed upon the common people by these Allopathic monsters.

What is the use for Congress to pass a law which is not respected, except by a set of doctors who have made a gigantic failure in the art of curing and healing for hundreds of years; even the humblest justice of the peace in the United States, where any case has been brought before him under this law, has declared it unconstitutional, null and void. In Indiana only one side was heard, and it became a law, but it soon

cropped out what had been done, and it was taken into court where both sides were heard. The court decided it unconstitutional and void. (In Virginia such a law was passed and also declared unconstitutional.)

In the District of Columbia, there are hundreds of violations of the tyrannical law now hanging over the city every day, yet the courts refuse to give jurisdiction or grant a single warrant under the law, as they know it is unconstitutional.

A house which cannot stand alone without being propped up is a dangerous house to live in; in fact, is not fit to live in at all. Neither is a doctor who needs laws to force the people to employ him, fit to be trusted in any way.

Mr. Speaker,

The Senate Bill No. 1236, which is now pending, begs Congress to unite with the Allopathic school of doctors against the Botanical school of doctors, farmers, and common people, which virtually means to establish a monarchy for that purpose. There was once an animal formed that had seven horns; this animal which is now about to be born, is to have fifteen horns. It is proposed to be eight times as large as any which ever lived before. I suppose an appropriation will have to be made to enlarge the Medical Museum to hold this animal. As this animal means to destroy the Botanical Garden, that will be a good place to build the annex to the Medical Museum to put this animal in. If this bill passes both houses of Congress, I suppose they will remove the Goddess of Liberty

from the Capitol and place it on the annex, as there will be no more use for it at the Capitol. The U. S. Patent Office claims this to be a gross insult against her laws. The Agricultural Department also protests against the coming of this monstrous beast.

Does not this show that their pretended scheme to regulate the practice of medicine is against the protection and welfare of the life of the people instead of being in its favor? For the truth of this, examine the reports of the Board of Health.

MEDICAL BOTANY WAS FIRST,

For the truth of which read the mortality list below, which shows that there were 13,625 more deaths than births in 10 years in the District, when there ought to have been about 15,000 more births than deaths in these 10 years. Is not this positive proof that the Allopathic doctors have made a disastrous, murderous failure in the practice of medicine ever since they left our school 267 years ago, the oldest school in the world, the Botanical, Nature's own Cure, and yet they use underhanded warfare against us.

There is but one real, true principle in the medical kingdom, that is Nature's own Cure, Botany, it has been the first in the world, all others are deserters from the truth, ever since they commenced to administer poison remedies in their practice, while God furnishes all our medicines fresh every summer.

Mr. Speaker,

This bill, No. 1236, if it was enforced all over the United States, would disturb the greatest people on earth, the farmers, who support and feed the human family. The wise schemers of this said bill could not go to the Capitol without having their stomachs full of the products of the farmers whose liberties they seek to destroy, under the pretence that there is something wrong, without showing what it is, or where it is, and not giving the farmers and people any chance to say yea or nay on this gigantic, dangerous and underhanded scheme. The Botanic School of Medicine claims this to be the greatest and most dangerous issue that ever came before any people on earth. It involves the destiny of the nation.

What Do They Want To Regulate?

The whole object of this monstrous bill is to hew down the tree of botany, which gives life and health, and plant the Upas tree instead which means death and destruction, or in other words would at once add 40 per cent. to the present mortality by excluding the most successful doctors in the District, who could not and would not, become subject to the rule of this unnatural and illegitimate scheme.

During the year 1890, we had nine hundred cases of La Grippe and lost none. The same year we had eight of Scarlet Fever, twenty-one cases of Diphtheria, five cases of Typhoid Fever, twelve cases of St. Vitus' Dance, sixty-one cases of Kidney Disease.

forty-three cases Cholera Infantum, twenty-two cases Chills and Fever and lost none. During the months of January, February, March and April, 1891, we had 307 cases of La Grippe and lost none. We also had many other diseases and lost none. No man on earth can beat these botanical cures. They might as well do away with wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, rice, beans, potatoes, buckwheat, meats, fruits, milk and sugars, which are the necessaries of life and make flesh and blood.

The four principal diseases now generally prevailing over the world are La Grippe, Cholera Infantum, Diphtheria and Kidney Disease, and the Allopathic doctors consider them the most fatal. The Botanic doctors claim that they are four of the easiest diseases to cure known in human life, and they prove it by their success.

The human body is largely a vegetable body, composed of purely vegetable matter. So we use purely vegetable medicines for vegetable bodies. Botanical doctors are the free thinkers of medicine, with the right to choose the best form of all the best Botanic theories of medicine, liberty uncircumscribed by the teaching of fanatics, freedom to judge for themselves that which is best of all that you can learn of the many ideas of medical men of the world.

We believe in love to all, hatred toward none; freedom of thought; the right to counsel with all; ungoverned by any disgraceful conduct, ethics, or

force bills. Give us liberty to exercise good common sense, and use that which is best to do good in the case for which it is intended. This is the true principle of Botanical practice. They are the most successful doctors on the face of the earth who believe in personal liberty as well as general liberty. That which is right, is right and best for all.

This bill No. 1236 died a bornin, and has never had a successor.

CHAPTER II.

Argument from Statistics of Mortality.

DEATH-RATES IN NINE AMERICAN CITIES.—WASHINGTON FOURTH IN LIST.—A CITY OF AVERAGE HEALTHFULNESS.—DEATHS AND BIRTHS FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1885 TO 1894.—OBSERVATIONS ON TABLES.—"SMALL-POX SCARE" OF 1894.—ATTEMPTED "DIPHTHERIA SCARE."—ANTITOXINE.—A PROPOSED CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—CONFESSED FAILURES BY ALLOPATHISTS.—DR. STARR SEEKS REGISTRATION.—REPLY OF HEALTH OFFICER, DR. WOODWARD.

RECORD OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Many people assert that Washington is an unhealty City. This is not true, as will be seen by the following:

Table of Death Rates in Nine American Cities for the Year 1893.

1.	Chicago	16.93
2.	Cincinnati	18.74
3.	Sr. Louis	19.81
4.	Washington	20.47
5.	Brooklyn	20.79
6.	Baltimore	20.97
7.	Philadelphia	21.21
8.	New York	23.34
9.	Boston	23.97

From this table it will be seen that Washington occupies an average position for healthfulness in the list of American cities. It is gradually improving in the scale; and therefore the argument drawn from its statistics will be applicable to all American cities.

Attention is now invited to the subjoined statistics taken from the Annual Reports of the Health Officer of the District of Columbia for a period of ten years, commencing with the year ending June 30, 1885 and and closing with the year ending June 30, 1894, making ten years in all.

1885	Number of Deaths,	5,389
	" Births,	3,725
	More Deaths than Births,	1,664
1886	Number of Deaths,	5,080
	" Births,	3,922
	More Deaths than Births,	1,158
1887	Number of Deaths,	5,071
	" Births,	4,134
	More Deaths than Births,	937
1888	Number of Deaths,	5,498
	" Births,	4,128
	More Deaths than Births,	1,370
1889	Number of Deaths,	5,595
	" Births,	4,444
	More Deaths than Births,	1,151
1890	Number of Deaths,	6,038
	" Births,	4,544
	More Deaths than Births,	1,494
1891	Number of Deaths,	6,160
	" Births,	4,784
	More Deaths than Births,	1,376
1892	Number of Deaths,	6,565
	" Births,	5,081
	More Deaths than Births,	1,484
1893	Number of Deaths,	6,927
	" Births,	4,933
	More Deaths than Births,	1,994
1894	Number of Deaths,	6,599
	" Births,	5,602
	More Deaths than Births,	997

RECAPITULATION.

Total Deaths in ten years,	58,922
Total Births " "	45,297
More Deaths than Births,	13,625

From the above statistical reports it will be seen that the number of deaths in the District of Columbia for the period from 1885 to 1894 was greater than the number of births by the surprising amount of 13,625, an average of 1352½ to the year. At this rate, if Washington were to have no immigration from other places, the city would finally became depopulated.

2. The records of the same office show, also, that the number of deaths of children under five years of age from January 1, 1885 to June 30, 1893, a period of 8½ years was 38 per cent. of the total number of deaths for that time.

3. They show further that the number of deaths of children under one year of age for the period of ten years commencing July 1, 1884 and ending June 30, 1894 was more than 26 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

What is the meaning of these figures? Simply this: That nearly two-fifths of the deaths in the District of Columbia are those of children under five years of age; and that more than one-fourth of them are of children under one year of age.

Dr. Starr maintains that his observations show that the death rate is arranged somewhat like the Washington monument, a structure with its base downward and tapering gradually to its apex. The greatest number of deaths occurs the first year; the next greatest the second; the next, the third, and so, until the top

is reached when one lone person is found on the cap, it may be 150 years old.

4. The records of the Health Office show that the destructive period of human life is childhood, when utter helplessness is the lot of infants. The same records show that the diseases of this period, viz Cholera Infantum, Croup, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, etc., are the destructive ones, and that the so-called Allopathic physicians have no positive cure for any of them. In fact, children have not only the disease itself to fight, but the destructive remedies used as well. Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The Health Office Report for 1893 gives the names of 896 of these so called Allopathic physicians as being registered in the District of Columbia. One would suppose that so many doctors, the embodiment of wisdom, ought to be able to take full control of the health of the people, and prevent death and suffering.

Further, these so-called Allopathes are under the direction of the City Board of Health which is composed of wisdom itself. The power bestowed upon this Health Board is, in some respects, greater and more despotic than that possessed by any absolute monarch in the world. One of its number, Dr. C. J. Osmun, to whom was assigned the special control of the Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever service, in his second annual report says, concerning the rules and regulations under which he was acting. "These rules and laws afforded ample scope to enable me to put the system

into practical operation." Rep. Health Off., 1893, p. 8. On page 9, Dr. Osmun says: "The number of cases of Diphtheria in the previous year (1892) was 553, while during the past year (1893) it was 377, thus showing a reduction of cases of 176. In the same time the deaths fell from 177 to 126, showing a decrease in the mortality of 51 as between the two years."

Now the 177 deaths of Diphtheria out of 553 cases was 32 per cent. or 32 deaths out of every hundred; and the 126 deaths out of 377 cases was 33.4 per cent. or nearly 34 out of every hundred. According to Dr. Osmun's own statement, mortality among children is on the increase.

On page 8, Dr. C. M. Hammett, the Health Officer says: "There were 126 deaths from Diphtheria and 2 from Diphtheria Croup classed as Diphtheria proper. On account of its dangerous character the progress of this disease was closely observed during the year. Especially was this made obligatory when the disease progressed at a rate of about 1 death out of 3 cases; assuming in the spring time an aggravated character, when 11 deaths out of 13 cases occurred."

What do these figures signify? Eleven deaths out of thirteen mean that 84.6 per cent. or 85 children out every 100 having Diphtheria, die under the management of a class of physicians professing to be guardians of the health of the people, and acting under iron-clad rules made by themselves to protect the people against what they denominate "quacks!" Whoever heard of such consummate cheek and effrontery?

But this is not all. In October and November, 1894, a "Small pox Scare" was started in Washington with the view to compel general vaccination. Supposed victims were ruthlessly seized by the authorities and rushed away to the pesthouse. Cards containing the ominous words "Small pox within" together with yellow flags were posted upon houses in various parts of the city, special pains being taken to put them in conspicuous places where they could be seen and add to the "scare," Government employes and children in public schools were forced to be vaccinated, and inoculated with poisonous matter which produced a hundred-fold more suffering and expense than if actual Small-pox had been permitted to rage in the city. Arms were amputated, suffering of the most intense character was produced, and systems were impregnated with disease from which the subjects may never recover.

Scarcely had this terrible scourge of vaccination, with its suffering and attendant expense, begun to subside when the *Washington Times* in its editorial column of December 17, 1894 had the following:

Here's A How-De-Do!

To this complexion has it come at last that the District Commissioners declare they have no authority to pay for five old horses, which are wanted for the production of anti-toxine, the great Diphtheria cure. It would probably cost about $200 or $250 to buy the "plugs," and any number of human lives might be saved by the use to which they would be put, yet it will require an act of Congress to authorize the pur-

chase. It would be amusing if it were not so intensely tragic.

What a commentary it all is upon the form of government the District is blessed with! There is not a village in the country where an expenditure of this sort would not be incurred by the mayor, or whoever else the proper official might be, without a moment's hesitation and with absolute confidence that his action would be sanctioned by the council or board of selectmen. Yet at the nation's Capital the ruling triumvirate is powerless. It is the little things of life that appeal most powerfully to our comprehension.

Since the first day of this month twenty-four cases of Diphtheria have been reported to the health authorities. Of these 50 per cent. have been fatal. This is a very much larger proportion of mortality than in the case of smallpox. Perhaps every one of these lives might have been saved; perchance even the illness in a majority of cases prevented if this anti-toxine had been available.

Diphtheria, like the poor, is with us always. Until the discovery of the serum, there was in almost every instance a lack of hope of recovery. Now the remedy has been found with which to combat it. Who will give the five old horses required to manfacture it?"

Fifty per cent. of the cases of Diphtheria prove fatal! Is not that a confession that the so-called Allopaths have never had a cure for Diphtheria? What confidence can be placed in their alleged new remedy? Is it not just as much of an experiment as all previous ones have been? Does it not show a wonderful case of desperation when old worn-out, ring-boned, diseased horses must be taken to cure disease in human beings? Preposterous!

Next, it will be announced that a salve made from the left ear of an ancient jackass will cure consumption in all its forms. A proposition will be made to buy up all the aged and diseased jacks to be employed in a new cure of consumption. The scheme will be just as reasonable.

After all this confessed failure to cure Diphtheria and other diseases, it does seem strange that nature's own cures should not be sought. In this emergency the following proposition was made:

WASHINGTON, *January* 22, 1895.

THE CITY BOARD OF HEALTH,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: On the 7th inst., I made verbal application to your Board for registry, but was refused the privilege with the remark that "there is no law permitting it." My reply was: "neither is there a law forbidding it."

I hereby renew my request in writing to be registered and insist upon it for the following reasons:

1. In various States of this Union, I have been a practicing physician, on the basis of Medical Botany, Nature's Own Remedy, for sixty-five years, a period equal to, if not greater than, that of the practice of any other physician in the District of Columbia. During all this time, by the use of the potent remedies which nature so liberally furnishes, I have had a success in the curing of all forms of disease, temporary or chronic, mild or malignant, that would astonish the most credulous.

2. Since the autumn of 1876 I have been practising in this city. My patients have been numbered by thousands. For years I have not lost a case of Diphtheria, La grippe, Whooping Cough, or Scarlet Fever, where I was the first and only physician called. I have taken and thoroughly cured patients, with all sorts of ailments, that were treated in this and other cities and given up as incurable. The greatest and highest of all tests—"by their fruits shall ye know them"—is the one by which I am not only willing but anxious to have my practice tried, in the most rigid but thoroughly honest manner.

3. I have never sought any advantage by law or otherwise over those whom I may consider medically wrong in both theory and practice. I want a fair chance in honorable competition. I ask no special protection or exclusive privileges. If my work or that of any other practitioner is unable to stand upon its own intrinsic merits, it must fall and should be abandoned.

4. I make this claim under the constitution of my country which was intended to guarantee equal rights to all with special privileges to none. On this constitutional prerogative I stand, and on it I insist that my petition be granted.

I renew my request for registration.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM M. STARR,
709 G St., N. W.

It would be naturally supposed that the Health Department of a sorely afflicted city would cheerfully welcome the aid of any physician or school of physicians who not only had a harmless, inexpensive and infallible cure for such diseases, and could produce living witnesses by the thousand. Not so, however, that would reflect upon the standing and fate of the so-called Allopaths, however much it might benefit the people. Witness the following:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
January 30, 1895.

Respectfully returned to writer with the information that the law provides that the registration book be kept for a specific purpose; and to permit the registration asked for would be without legal authority and the registration therefore invalid.

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

These Medical Pharisees made the law, then made the books to suit the law, and of course any registration must be made to fit the books! It matters not whether the people are benefited or not. Was ever such a farce enacted among civilized people? The people, however, are beginning to see that such medical tyranny and phariseeism is in the interests of the doctors only, and against themselves. They are thinking and acting for themselves. They have modified the sentiment of Shakespeare so as to read: "What fools these mortals be."

CHAPTER III.

DEFENCE OF MEDICAL BOTANY.

Dr. Starr has Discovered the Science of Cure.—Analysis of Herbs.—Different Medicine for each Diseate.–Positive Cure for every Disease.—Doctors should be careful in giving Medicine.—No Doctor should give a "Kill or Cure" Remedy.—Illustration of Sewing Machine Agent.—Human Body largely a Vegetable Structure.—Success in Curing La Grippe.—Children should live to be old People. How the Author has Lived.—Allopathic Remedies.—Botanicism.—The Free Thinkers in Medicine.—Medical Boycott.—Advice to the Many Readers.

DEFENCE OF MEDICAL BOTANY.

Science in Medical Botany, the greatest Medical desideratum of the world, has at last been discovered by Dr. Wm. M. Starr, after fifty long years of study and practice and at an expense of many thousand dollars. He has analyzed nearly every herb in the Vegetable kingdom, and in forty-two of the leading herbs he has discovered enough Medical substance to make medicine to cure every disease in human life,

and every medicine is separate and distinct for every different disease. No two are alike as no two diseases are alike. He compounds over sixty different medicines from forty-two leading herbs, which will, if used correctly, cure any disease of the human family. He believes that he understands every disease of the human frame and has a cure for each.

He will teach all who may wish to learn the use of his valuable remedies in Medical Botany for any disease of man, woman or child, also will teach what herbs to gather, what time in the year to secure them and manufacture the medicine, and the proportion of the different herbs to make separate and distinct medicines for every separate disease in human afflictions.

He has as many different Botanical medicines as there are diseases in human life. Ever since he perfected these remedies and found out their use in every case whatsoever, he has had no cause to change his medicines in any way from their original use in any disease, and can cure many old chronic cases of all kinds, even where the patient has been poisoned from the use of other medicines.

He has a positive cure among his list of medicines for any disease of mankind, if it is not past curing. He also cures many chronic cases. When he says sure cure or positive cure, he means that the patient shall use his medicines and no other until he says stop or until the patient is cured. They must remain strictly under his medicines and under his rules first, last and all the time.

During the year of 1890 in Chicago, Pittsburg, New York, Washington and its surroundings, I had over nine hundred cases of La Grippe, and lost none, which were mostly treated through the mail.

Every doctor ought to be careful what he gives to his patients, so as not to make any mistake at all, or give any medicine that could harm any person, even if it could do no good. If he don't know what is the matter with the patient, he has no business to give any medicine. It should be made a law that no man should be allowed to experiment on any person in any case. He should know what is wrong and what to give and what to do, or quit and give it up.

I hold that no doctor has any right to give medicines to kill or cure under any circumstances whatever; because if he don't know what to give first, he is less fit to give the last remedy, as they call it. If he knew what to give, his patient would not come to this last remedy point. It ought not to be allowed at all. They have no moral right to give medicine to any person at guess-work or at random.

Suppose you had a new sewing machine, all in good order and it became a little out of order and you should send for a machinist to repair it, and he would come every day and work on it and your machine kept getting worse and worse for weeks and weeks and the tinker charging you pay for every day; and at last your machine was entirely destroyed. What would you say of such a mechanic? Would you not say he was a fraud? You would be right in calling him a

fraud and wholly unfit to undertake such a job. But suppose your child was to get a little out of health, and you were to call a workman in the medicine business and he was to make equally as bad a job, what would you say of him? Would you not say that they were both frauds alike? You could not say anything else. If he should tell you that your machine had just turned into something else since he began to work at it, and that you can look out for the worst, after two or three weeks working on it; what would you say then?

Henry Ward Beecher said, "there was no reason why any person who is once healthy should not live to be a hundred years old."

Botanical Doctor Wm. M. Starr says, that if all doctors were what they ought to be, or what their friends take them to be, no children who were once in good health, would die under a good old age, from eighty to a hundred years or more.

He further says, that no young person once in good health would die, without a gross violation of the laws of nature, either by those who have them in charge or of themselves. The body best taken care of will last the longest, the same as with a machine or anything else.

The farmers are the noblest men on earth. Were I to select a board of the greatest men on earth, I would go to the largest farmers to choose them, because they are the greatest. Were I to select doctors I would choose them of those who made their own medicines

from the raw herbs, fresh from the farms and woods. I have analyzed wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, beans, potatoes, rice, meats and milk, and then the human body, which is all composed largely of vegetable matter. You cannot live without vegetables. This fact being true, then who is right? The doctors who gather their Medical cure from the vegetable kingdom for a vegetable body, or those who gather from the mineral kingdom for a vegetable body? Apply common sense and you have the answer. You must have vegetables to live on, and Botanical cures are right. If the human body can't live without mineral food, then the mineral doctors are right. The idea that the human body must be treated with minerals and other poisons for any of its diseases is an absurdity and false.

It is a historical and important fact, that in the Gulf Cities South in Yellow Fever seasons, all the people become alarmed, doctors and all. Why is all this? It is because the doctors have no cure for it, and have no confidence in themselves; in fact, the doctors die the same as the common people, so all hopes for cure are lost and all have to wait for the frost. This is positive proof that in a hundred years' experiments these doctors know less what to do with Yellow Fever than they did a hundred years ago. In fact they don't know anything about it at all, except to run from it, quarantine against it, and trust to Providence for an early frost. Yet they say we have no right to make any improvement in medicines or to practice medicine,

even if we have sure cures. They pretend that they know it all and are the only doctors that do.

It was still a little worse in the city of Washington D. C., during the first four months in the year 1891, there being more deaths from La Grippe than ever died in New Orleans in any four months in history from any disease. Why was this? La Grippe is an easy disease to cure. In Pittsburg, Pa., it was still worse. In Chicago it was worse than Yellow Fever ever was in New Orleans. What is the matter? These diseases are curable. Is there no Balm of Gilead or is there no man to gather it? I say there is a positive cure and a positive preventative in the vegetable kingdom. Botanical medicines are the only positive and safe cures on earth.

A little improvement in medicine would harm no one. All doctors can have the benefit of my Botanical medicines, and their patients as well, if they choose to do so. Then why object to have any improvement in medicines? Is it possible that the present medical profession now in charge have come to a halt in science and invention and to a point where there is no sure cure for any disease? It looks very much as if it had come to this point when there are from 160 to 200 deaths per week in 1891 in Washington, D. C. Now the people are looking for relief from a change of weather, &c. If the death rates over those of births were to continue as they did during the months of February, March, April and May, 1891, it would take only twenty years to exterminate the entire po-

pulation of Washington, New York, Chicago and Pittsburg.

Are the doctors who had charge of those cities the same doctors who had those force bills passed in the Cities and States, to prevent any doctors out side from practicing, selling, or making any new improvements whatsoever in medicines? Must they dictate what the people shall or shall not use? Shall a class of men monopolize the whole practice of medicine, who have not a single sure cure for any disease in human life? They lost 800 children in two months of Cholera Infantum in the year 1890, and still more in 1891 in the District of Columbia.

"In presenting this work to the public, we do not seek to obtain any of those flattering ecomiums which are often purchased at the expense of truth. We know that the sciene of Medical Botany will, ere long, produce a complete revolution in the medical world, and we shall neither fear the one, nor shrink from the consequences of the other.

Doubtless the faculty will denounce us in the most ungenerous terms for having dared to arraign their practice before the bar of public opinion; for this too we are prepared, so as we can summon to our aid such evidence as will not only establish our principles, but silence effectually those who oppose us; yet, in the midst of all these advantages, selfishness steps in and proclaims aloud that none save the *Diplomatised*, are competent to cure the sick, or administer to the afflicted, when every day's history proves the folly of such

a vain and egotistical policy. Why the medical world should arrogate to itself the prescriptive right of killing or curing at pleasure, is a problem we are not learned enough to solve; or why a man should be esteemed a clever physician because he has been educated in a college, we are at a loss to divine. Education is proper for all men. We would that all men were better educated than they are; but education either means something or nothing. If it be a reality, why should a physician seek his diploma in a college? Certainly not, but in the cottage where human nature lies suffering on its couch of pain. Will a shred of parchment confer ability upon its possessor? Certainly not; it is a delusion to suppose it.

The author ridicules, and justly too, the use of the lancet and the dissecting-knife; what sensible man can admire the policy of cutting up a body after death in order to ascertain the nature of the malady of which the patient died? This absurdity is only equalled by that of the philosopher who cut the bellows open to find out where the wind came from, and there is certainly as much knowledge in one case as in the other.

Indulgent nature provides a fitting remedy for every ill that flesh is heir to. Man in his ignorance, too frequently rejects the boon that nature offers. What better proof can we ask than that a man who undertakes to cure the sick, should be able to ascertain the cause of sickness, to know where to find a remedy and how it should be applied? Above all things avoid such irregularities as may lead to decay.

After all, even though we succeed in proving more than was ever previously attempted by any other man, we know the faculty will not admit us, neither can we expect any favor at their hands, nor will their practices receive much from us, however we will show that a knowledge of nature is not indigenous to college life, but must be sought for in the woods and forests; each sun-lit vale or verdant meadow contains some agent of a remedial kind. A green herb is worth more than a Latin phrase.

Nature has a college of her own—in it we have studied. We reasoned thus with nature, "Is there no balm of Gilead—no aim to save from death—no respite from the grave?" The voice of nature breathed within our soul. We sought the woods, the fields and the forests of our native land; from verdant banks we gathered healing herbs. We sought the sufferer on his bed of pain, we raised his drooping head, we bade him drink and live—nature revived within him, his languid eyes unclosed, his feeble arm again grew strong, his wife and children blessed us with their tears.

It is not natural nor was it intended by the God of nature for plants to die in mid-summer; if they do, something is surely wrong. Neither was it intended by the Great all wise God for any human being to die in middle life or under his normal age. If a child is once healthy and sound in every respect and is then treated strictly according to the intention of the Creator, it will live to its normal age, three-score and ten

years or more. If a child is once in perfect health and its parents know just what to give it to eat at all times and how much, and at what hours, and how much to exercise it, and at what hours, just as Nature's Law demands all through life, then such person or persons would live their days out as intended from the beginning.

The premature death of a person is the result of physical violation. To ascribe it to the action of an all wise God is a libel upon his goodness.

Every human being should go to bed at dark and do all his work by the light of the sun. Do not work by artificial light at all.

Children should go to bed at dark to become healthy and strong men and women.

HOW THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK HAS LIVED ALL THROUGH HIS LIFE.

He never drank any intoxicating liquors of any kind. He never chewed or smoked tobacco. He never ate as much as he could at any meal. He never drank more than a half tumbler of ice water or more than a tumbler of pump water at a time. He never would eat anything that was not good for his stomach or cause any disorder in his digestive organs. This was the great study of his life as to what to eat, how much and at what time, to be healthy and

strong. He never ran as fast as he could. Never went under the water with his head. He goes to bed at eight and gets up at five o'clock. He eats at seven, twelve and five o'clock. These have been his habits since he was fourteen years of age and he is now in his 85th year. He is in perfect health and can endure as much as most young men. He has not lost a meal on account of sickness for sixty-five years. He takes regular exercise every day, rain or shine. He has never taken any medicine, only that of herbs, and of his own make since 14 years old.

REMEDIES.

This is the way a doctor writes about drugs:—As for treatment. I have just been looking over Lander Brunton, Aitken Hooper and some others of the same class. Certainly I had to study them in the days gone by, but just now, for the sake of my fellow men I have been giving them special attention. Dear me! How can miserable disease live in front of so terrible an array of terrible remedies! What canst thou not have, poor man? Dry cupping, Hot poultices, Muriate, Tincture of Iron (Muriatic Acid and Iron filings dissolved), Carbonate, Chlorate of Ammonia, Aconite, Tartar Emetic, Foxglove, Ipecacuanha, Paregoric, Opium and its preparations, Chloral Hydrate, Belladonna, Colchicum, Copabia, Croton Oil, Quinine, Turpentine, Lead, Jalap, Lobelia, Mercury, Eucalyptus,

Nitric Acid, Alum, Pilocarpine, Calabar Bean, Zinc, Potash, Thorn Apple, Strychnia, Arsenic, Hemlock, Petroleum, Indian Hemp, and other drugs equally glorious—all are ready to woo the serpent of thy life to rest, or to kill thee in the attempt.

Truly, I would as soon face a regiment of the old guard of France, as the formidable drugs mentioned. Never mind, its an ill wind that blows nobody good, especially registers of births and deaths.—*Hall Journal of Health.*

BOTANICISM.

THE FREE THINKERS OF MEDICINE.

The right to choose the best from all of the many theories of medicine; liberty uncircumscribed by the teachings of fanatics; freedom to judge for yourself that which is best of all that you can learn of the many ideas of medical men of the world; love for all, hatred toward none; freedom of thought and the right to counsel with all, ungoverned by a mean disgraceful code of ethics. Liberty to exercise good common sense, and use that which is best calculated to do good in the case in which it is indicated. This is the true definition of the Botanical profession. They are the most prosperous class of doctors on the face of the earth, believing in personal as well as

general liberty, that which is right, and Nature's remedies only.

A house which cannot stand alone without being propped up, is a dangerous house to live in, and in fact is not fit to live in at all. Neither is a doctor or any other class of men who need laws to force the people to employ them, fit to be trusted in any way.

A doctor who claims that he has a license to give poison medicine to "kill or cure" at his will, is in effect to claim that he has a license to murder.

If the Czar was to issue such a license, his head would not be on his shoulders one week. If the Emperor of China were to make such a law, the walls around Pekin would not save him a day. Let a doctor stand alone on his own merits and his success in making cures. No monopoly.

The law which demands that an M. D. must be called in to see any sick person, old or young, to secure a certificate of burial in case of death, is an inhuman outrage. It is to compel people to hire a doctor of only one school, whether they want them or not. It means to force and impose these M. D's. on the people without their free will and consent. This is an outrage, and tyrants have often suffered death for less tyrannical acts than such a law imposes upon the people. Great consolation for the 800 mothers in Washington, in the two months of 1890 to know from the M. D's. that their children died from the use of milk! Botanic Doctors never give such medicines as will cause a child to die from the use of milk, and

why should they not be allowed to give a certificate of burial in case one of their patients should happen to die? Botanic Doctors are entirely apposed to all force measures or secterian law. Botanic Doctors claim that three quarters of the whole population of the United States are with them on this issue.

CHAPTER IV.

War With Medical Authorities.

DEECLARATION OF WAR BY THE ALLOPATHS.—MEANS OF COUNTERACTING THEM.—PETITION, COUNTER-BILL AND ARGUMENTS.—HOUSE BILL No. 11565, TO REGULATE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—BILL WITHDRAWN FROM THE HOUSE AND INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.—PLEA FOR THE BILL.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Scarcely had Dr. Starr commenced the practice of Medicine in Washington, when the Allopathic doctors began their effort to secure a monopoly of medical practice. Under the plea that the public needed protection against quacks and frauds, but failing all the

time to point out who the frauds and quacks were, they groveled before Congressional Committees and strove to have bills passed that would give them entire control of such matters in the District of Columbia.

These measures were counteracted by Dr. Starr in various ways: First by petition signed by thousands of citizens, rich and poor; then by introduction of a bill, claiming equal rights under laws already made; and finally by arguments from notes before Senate Committee and now filed as standing arguments before the House Committees.

The nature and extent of this contest will be understood by carefully reading the documents found in this book. The first bill was the one which follows:

51st CONGRESS. } **H. R. 11565.**
1st SESSION. }

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JULY 28, 1890.

(Read twice,) referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CULBERSON, of Texas, (by request) introduced the following bill:

A BILL

To regulate the practice of medicine in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Botanical School of Medicine shall have all the rights, privileges, and protection now provided by the law for Allopathic and Homeopathic School of Medicine within the District of Columbia, and the teachers and professors of said Botanical School of Medicine shall have the same privileges and rights respecting the teaching and practice of their profession as may be accorded by existing laws to either of said other Schools of Medicine.

For good reasons this bill was withdrawn from the House, and introduced into the Senate on the 18th of January, 1892, by Senator Peffer. In his plea before the Senate Committee Dr. Starr presented the following points.

GENTLEMEN:

Is it not fair? Is it not just? Is it not in accordance with our system of government? Does it not give equal rights to all? Does it not correspond with the right granted to all other business men in this country to make all improvements they can and use them under all laws; then why should the Botanical Schools of Medicine not have the right to make improvements in medicines as any other school, and to practice and to teach Medical Botany.

I have been in the study, manufacture and use in my practice of the Botanical remedies for the past 63 years,

with unprecedented success, in every kind of disease of human life. I never have had to experiment or change my medicine for any case. I have been practing in Washington, D. C., since 1876, with perfect success, and have eight assistants here under my instructions who have constantly a large number of patients with whom they have equal success. My assistants have instructions to hunt up and report to me all cases they can find given up to die by other physicians, and out of the many they have reported to me, we have been successful in curing many of them. We have discovered that the human body is a purely vegetable body composed of the products of the farmer. The Botanical remedies which we use grow together with the products of the farmer, and we know, in the language of scripture, they are "for the healings of the nations."

For the sake of common justice and humanity, and for the sake of the dear children and the destiny of our nation, we pray that Congress will pass the above bill and give the Botanic schools of medicine an equal chance concerning the teaching and practice of medicine as substantially set forth in the foregoing bill. This would regulate the practice of medicine sure enough.

CHAPTER V.

Argument from a Constitutional Standpoint.

LAWS OF HEALTH OF BODY AND SOUL IDENTICAL.—DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—PREAMBLE TO FE-

deral Constitution.—Fifth Amendment.—Fourteenth Amendment. — Legitimate Inferences.

The natural laws governing the health of the body and the health of the soul are substantially the same. The scriptures recognize this when they say "They that are whole (healthy) need not a physician, but they that are sick: "Physician, heal thyself." Jesus is called the "Physician of Souls."

The Declaration of Independence, so sacred and organic in our history says: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, *liberty* and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

To guard the interests of the people, Congress passed the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides: "No person shall * * be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

But to enlarge still further the rights of the people to the greatest enjoyment of liberty, the Fourteenth

AMENDMENT was made, providing in Section 1 as follows: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. *No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.*"

Legitimate Inference from the Foregoing:

1. All men have equal rights and equal protection guaranteed to them under the Constitution of our country. These rights and protection are by virtue of their being citizens of the United States.

2. Any legislation which confers exclusive rights and advantages to one class of persons but denies them to others of the same class is, of necessity, unconstitutional, unjust and therefore void.

3. The people have as good right, in fact the same right, to choose who shall administer to the comforts of their body as to the comforts of their spirits; and if no discrimination is permitted, under the constitution, to be made relative to the choice or the exercise of their religious beliefs, neither can there be relative to their selection of a medical guide.

4. All laws which discriminate against any system or school of medicine and in favor of any system or school are unconstitutional and deserve no consideration. They are un-American and unjust, and ought to be wholly disregarded.

5. Any physician or system of practice which calls in law or force to protect and bolster it up, confesses fraud and is unworthy of either acceptance or respect, according to the intention of the foundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of our country.

CHAPTER VI.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE.

DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS OF DIGESTION.—MASTICATION, GASTRIC ACTION IN STOMACH.—ACTION IN DUODENIEM.—HYGIENE AND ITS IMPORTANCE.—EATING OF FOOD.—VENTILATION OF SLEEPING ROOMS.—EXERCISE.—SUNLIGHT.—BODY UNDERGOING CONSTANT CHANGES.—MEDICINE AND PURPOSE.—BOTANICAL MATERIA MEDICA CONSISTS OF HERBS.

To the thinking world it is undoubtedly the intention of the Creator that all things created should live until they are worn out, like a machine; according to

this it is self evident that all people should live as near to the laws of Nature as possible and study their own health and welfare.

It will not be expected of us that we shall go into minute statements, but we beg to call attention briefly to the process of digestion :

Mastication. Food taken into the mouth should be carefully chewed and mixed with the Saliva which is furnished for that purpose. The teeth should be kept clean, and not injured by hot or cold material, and should not be marred by the cold steel of the dentist. A valuable lesson can be learned from the Indians, who never apply forceps to extract teeth. Nor should excessive drinks be used in the digestion of food. The Saliva furnished affords sufficient moisture ; and for that reason it should not be poisoned or wasted by the use of tobacco in any form.

Digestion. After the food has been swallowed, it finds its lodgment in the stomach where the gastric juices are mixed with it. The process of churning goes on for hours to prepare this food for the nourishment of the body. The stomach has some rights. It ought to have good food, properly prepared or cooked, and then it ought not to be compressed by lacings or corsets, nor hindered by being given alcoholic or other dangerous drinks. If it has a fair chance it will do its work successfully.

After passing from the stomach into what is known as the second stomach, or duodeniem, the food receives other fluids from the pancreas and liver to still further

aid in its digestion and prepare it for the mission it has to accomplish in the support and building up of the body.

It is important then that people should eat proper food at proper times and in proper manner; that they should give the stomach ample time and opportunities to digest it; that they should breathe pure air at all times; and finally, that they should take the proper kind of exercise to give this blood thus purified, a chance to be distributed. If people will study these matters carefully, and learn their own systems, they can have health without taking the poisonous and expensive medicines dealt out by the Allopothic doctors.

HYGIENE.

Hygiene is a body of facts or principles that are essential to the preservation of our bodies, health and happiness. I shall abridge my sentences in speaking of this subject. In the first place a man should be regular in his habits: that is, have regular hours for meals, three meals per day when laboring, six hours apart, and should never retire to rest until two hours after supper. Should not drink anything while eating, so that the saliva, Nature's fluid, may mingle properly with the food, that it may be digested readily and properly. Persons should chew their food so fine before swallowing that they can feel no lumps in it with the

tongue, in order that the gastric-juice may readily penetrate and digest it.

The room or place a person sleeps in should be well ventilated, so that the air is pure and refreshing, which gives life and activity to the entire body; and he should bathe twice per week, in order that the skin may be kept pure and clean, that it may not re-absorb the poisons that are thrown out from the pores. The water should only be a few degrees above the temperature of the body. The body should be well rubbed after bathing with a rough towel till the skin is glowing. This calls the blood to the surface and promotes a healthy circulation, and makes a person feel better every way. The clothing should be ehanged once every week, because they become saturated with the fumes and odors of the body, which, if reabsorbed, are poisonous to the general system. Cleanliness is next to godliness, and beyond question or doubt, is the key note of man's health. Every one, when eating, should stop before they realize the sensation that they have got enough. Dr. Starr says: "If you would have an appetite stop with one," and it is true. Knick knacks, if eaten at all, should be eaten before substantial food, because when they are left till the last you have already eated all the necessary food that you need, and then come dainties that tickle the appetite and cause you to eat more than is demanded by nature, and the result is indigestion or dyspepsia. Everybody needs exercise in order that they may have proper development of the bodies they own. No one should

work in a room where it is dark, for darkness is a sedative, and light is a stimulant, to the animal organization as well as the vegetable. Take a man and let him work in a dark cellar, and the result is he soon becomes pale and poor in flesh. Take a plant and set it in the shade, and it becomes pale green, slim, tall, and spindling; hence my readers, you see the importance of good light. In concluding my remarks on Hygiene, I will say that it is strictly important, in order that we may have good health, we should have good light, good air, good food, good water, sufficient clothing, strict cleanliness, and discretion and temperance in all things. All persons observing these rules will seldom be obliged to call the physician to administer unto him in a case of sickness, unless of a contagious character.

DIGESTION.

Digestion is one of the most important features or functions that is performed in our physical organization, from the fact that we receive our support from it, and by it our bodies are entirely renewed every four months. The weight of the body that we now own in four months will be entirely new in every particular. The old theory was, that the body renewed itself every seven years, but that idea is now exploded. If you will mark the finger nail at the root, or where it comes in contact with the skin or flesh, with a file or piece of

caustic, you will find, at the end of four months, that the mark will have grown clear out to the end of the nail, which proves the nail has grown entirely new; and so it is with the entire body. Knowing this to be a fact, we realize the importance of having a knowledge of digestion; how long it takes every article of food to digest that we have in every-day life and during life, for good digestion makes good blood, good blood a good body, and without a good body no man can be happy, for the healthy body is the machinery in which we accomplish success and happiness in life.

MEDICINE.

Medicine, in its common acceptation in the minds of the people, is a substance that cures diseases, but the truth of the matter is, medicine never cured anything. It is the natural tendency of a majority of diseases to get well within themselves, free from medical aid. Medicine, properly administered, simply assists nature to remove the cause that obstructs her acting in a normal condition. Medicine is not a humbug. The humbug is in its improper administration. When medicine is properly administered it comes to the sufferer as a gift from God. Medicine is unjustly judged. It is not medicine that is at fault, but it is those who give it without the proper knowledge of its effects, and when it is indicated. Medicine, when it is not properly given, proves an actual poison to the system.

Botanic Materia Medica treats of herbs and vegetation which is known by me to have medicinal properties. They will never injure the system when conformed to according to directions given.

CHAPTER VII.

Miscellaneous Announcements.

Every Botonical Physician in the United States is justly indebted to Dr. Starr at least ten dollars ($10.) for legal services in fighting the battles of the profession. Let them show their appreciation by remitting at once.

Any one, whether a student or a practitioner of medicine in any school, will be trained fully in the science of Botonical practice for the sum of five hundred dollars; or in any one of the most prevalent and destructive diseases, as Diphtheria, La Grippe, Scarlet Fever, Cholera Infantum, etc., for one hundred dollars. The figures include training from first to last.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

When persons living at a distance desire treatment, they can, by writing answers to the following questions, send such a statement of their condition as will enable me to

comprehend the character of their disease, and prescribe the proper remedies for its cure.

All letters should be addressed to

Dr. WM. M. STARR,

Botanical Medicines, 709 G Street, N. W.,

Washington, D. C.

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

Your name.

Age and occupation.

Post Office address.

Are you strong or weak?

Give a short account of your disease.

TESTIMONIALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 30, 1890.

DR. W. M. STARR.

This certifies that twice I was operated upon at Garfield Hospital at different times and each time was a perfect failure. J. Ford Thompson was my Surgeon. I grew worse and saw certain death was for me, so I left in a perfect wrecked condition; utterly unable to lift five pounds, or stand one minute, so great was my agony. I had other physicians, all without one jot of help. I continued to grow worse, until at my brothers house I drank some of Dr. Starr's Kidney Tea and at once I saw its Diuretic action and I had some hope. On meeting Dr. Starr I demanded of him if I could be cured (for I had lost the coating of my stomach and I was in the very last stage of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, and I also had a very large stone in my bladder). Dr. Starr said that the cause was still in my system which caused me to go to the hospital. I said, Doctor, can you cure me, for I was given up to die by all physicians. He said certainly I can cure you. I at once went under his treatment and to-day nearly one pound and a half of stone has come out of my

bladder. My Bright's Disease is perfectly cured and the coating of my stomach is sound and new. I thank God when all physicians and friends gave me up to die, Dr. W. M. Starr positively declared in my dying presence that I should live, and I am alive and will gladly answer any inquiry as to the enormous stone taken from my bladder, which I have in my possession.

I remain a devoted advocate to Dr. W. M. Starr and all his positive remedies.

Dr. Nelson Calvin Page,
406 7th Street, S. W.,
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 5, 1878.

DR. W. M. STARR.

Dear Sir: In justice to you and for the benefit of suffering humanity, I make this statement. I have been a sufferer for years with what the physicians term Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Though I had the most eminent physicians, still I found no relief, until I found your Balm of Gilead which did all it was recommended to do. I was so bad at that time that the doctor said I would have to go through an operation which I dreaded very much. It was at this time I was persuaded to try your medicine, of which I found relief almost immediately. I have recommended it to others with the same result. Verv respectfully,

George W. Hill,
90 Myrtle St., N. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March*, 1885.

DR. W. M. STARR.

Dear Sir: Having suffered at intervals for ten years with Kidney troubles and found scarcely any relief, concluded to try your Kidney Tea, at the time I had no rest for three successive weeks, and was also suffering from a cold which affected my back and kidneys, causing intense misery, so much so that no physician gave me any relief until taking about a pint of your tea. In fifteen minutes or less relief came, such a change that it was like unto a perfect health restored, that was indeed relief assured and

since, or to this time, September, I am still enjoying the benefits of such wonderful treatment of such delicate members of the body. You will please ever accept the thanks of

Yours respectfully.
David E. Dutrow,
Butter Dealer,
La. Ave., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 26, 1884.

Dear Sir: I take this method of returning my thanks for the great benefit I have derived from the use of your medicine. For a long time I was afflicted with Kidney disease, having tried several remedies without any relief, I was induced to give your Kidney medicine a trial. I did so, and it acted upon me like magic, for it gave instant relief, and one box made a permanent cure, and I cheerfully recommend it to any sufferer from the dreadful malady.

Very respectfully,
R. C. Gover,
317 4½ St., N. W.

This list might be indefinitely increased. Our patients, numbered by thousands in every part of the nation, are our best advertisements.

Every living thing on earth must have his support from the nutritious juice of the earth; no animal, bird, fish or insect can live without it, it is life itself, what is left back in the earth will not sustain life nor cure it. So if a doctor wishes to be successful, he must gather his medicines from the groth of the earth, as nature has provided for; the body must be mended with the same material it is originally made of. Let any doctor who denies these facts go to the dessert of Utah and live strictly on what it produces for ten years, then return and report to us.

DR. WM. M. STARR.

The following is a list of the principal medicines prepared by Dr. Starr:

★ COUGH SYRUP. ★

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Catarrh, &c., and is a sure cure for any case of

THROAT OR LUNG DISEASE.

If used for first cough or cold, it is a preventive of Consumption, and a pleasant relief for Whooping Cough.

25 Cents per Bottle.

★ LIVER PILLS. ★

For Bilious Complaints, Colds, Headaches, Pains in the Body or Limbs &c., and are a positive cure for

Nervousness or Indigestion.

We have also a positive cure for

ST. VITUS DANCE.

25 Cents per Box.

★ KIDNEY TEA. ★

A Positive Cure, this Tea has been used by men, women and children with perfect success in many thousand cases of all kinds of Kidney Diseases; it dissolves Gravel, cures Diabetes, Backache, it drives gases from the Stomach, it is healthy, has a good taste, is often used as Table Tea, can use it hot or cold with sugar and milk as you choose, and as much and as often as you want.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

★ RHEUMATIC BALM, ★

The finest and only perfect Balsam in use; it is a sure cure for all cases of

RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,

TOOTACHE, PAINS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, &C.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CHOLERA INFANTUM POWDER,

It is a positive cure for Cholera Infantum in men, women or children; the first positive cure ever discovered, it is rich and healthy, has a pleasant taste.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

★ BALM OF GILEAD SALVE, ★

CURES PILES AND OTHER SORES.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

CHILL AND FEVER TEA.

Cures any case of

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Price 25 Cents per Box.

I have a positive Cure for

Scarlet Fever, La Grippe, Diphtheria, Kidney ★ Disease in any Form, Cholera In- ★ ★ fantum, Whooping Cough, ★

MEASLES AND ANY KIND OF FEVER.

★ All my preparations are composed of ★

HERBS, FRESH FROM THE FIELDS AND WOODS.

They are gathered by myself and prepared on scientific principles and make the best and ★ safest Family Medicines in use. ★

For La Grippe, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, or any kind of Fever

Medicine in dry packs, will be sent by mail free to any part of the United States, Mexico, or Canada. Medicines in bottles will be sent by Express at the expense of the party ordering the same on receipt of the price of the Medicine.

☞Send money by Express or P. O. Money order, or Draft on New York, but no money in letters.

☞I will teach these Cures to any person, Doctors included, in the United States.

Address all letters to

DR. WM. M. STARR,

No. 709 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

★ SPECIAL NOTICE. ★

I will send my positive

Scarlet Fever Cure,

Diphtheria Cure, and my

Cholera Infantum Cure

by mail, postage paid, for one Dollar per 8 ounces box, with all directions enclosed, to any address in the United States or Canada.

TO MY MANY READERS.

I will say to you, use your own judgment, uninfluenced by any prejudice that may have previously existed in your minds. Give my advice a trial if you need it, and judge me and what I say by the effects. I give you my word and honor most solemnly, that all I have told you is safe for the most delicate person to try without the slightest danger of producing any effect detrimental, either temporary or permanent. A wise person will glean knowledge from whatever source it may arise. The compass of the Indian is the moss on the north side of the tree, which is knowledge from a natural source gleaned by the wild untutored savage. I will further say, good education is the only reliable means to lasting reforms, and will teach people to think for themselves, and that simple medical facts have been hidden in the past by technical words, but to-day are told in common English.

DR. STARR.

DISEASE never changes in the body, it only gets worse and worse, all from the first cause.

Important Notice to the Public, and Physicians.

My object of writing a brief letter to the health officer of Washington, D. C., is, to announce to the health office and others that there is a sure cure in this city for all the diseases above mentioned, and that they all can have access to same, and can have receipts to manufacture it. Any person wishing to study and learn this science can also have these cures, or they can send and get any of these remedies.

I want to let the people know *that there is a sure cure discovered* and is in the market, and is very plentiful on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountains.

My kidney tea is a better tasting drink than China tea, it is growing wild on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountains and can be extensively and successfully cultivated in Maryland and Virginia.

While I am claiming, and I am satisfied that I have discovered sure cures for all these diseases, would like for the public and the entire medical fraternity to take it under consideration.

I will sell or teach the whole or any part of these discoveries. I make this offer so that any person wishing to go into such a practice, can have an opportunity to either of the above offers.

Dr. Wm. M. Starr,
709 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE BOTANICAL BY-LAWS.

SEC. 1. Any man who wants to be a student In this profession, must first prove himself to be a natural genius in every respect.

SEC. 2. He must be a good chemist in botany.

SEC. 3. He must be a chemist in earth and water.

SEC. 4. He must understand how to gather all the raw material for all the medicines he may want to use in the Botanical practice.

SEC. 5. He must then know how to manufacture them on scientific principles without any mistake.

SEC. 6. He must manufacture each article separate and distinct for each and every respective disease in human life.

SEC. 7. He then can practice under instruction and if he finds a case that he don't understand he must at once report to the nearest headquarters.

SEC. 8. Such student or students are not allowed to change their medicines.

SEC. 9. If they find a case they do not understand perfectly, they must report at once, without any experimenting at all.

SEC. 10. They must know what is the matter and what to give, and what to do first, last and all the time, or stop at once and report such case or cases to headquarters.

SEC. 11. Every student must understand Mid-Wifery perfectly.

SEC. 12. All students must thoroughly understand surgery so as to see whether it is necessary for an operation or not, and how, if necessary, without any mistake.

SEC. 13. No experiments are allowed.

CHAPTER VIII.

Flashes of Starr-Light.

1. The present practice of medicine by the Allopaths and their allies is *not a science*, but a *business* based on conjecture.

2. Herod sent forth a decree to kill all children under two years of age. If he could have used the same methods that our modern doctors do in treating Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Croup, etc., he would have been saved his cruel edict.

3. The person who has attained the age of 21 years but does not know what ails him in case of sickness nor how to prescribe for himself and thus remove the cause, is a fit subject for the asylum.

4, When the Greeks said: KNOW THYSELF, they uttered a great truth. People know too little of themselves, and how to preserve themselves from disease. That knowledge is most valuable which enables them to study their own systems, ascertain the causes of their ailments, and decide what will remove the cause and restore health. They need no high-priced, self-inflated Allopathic doctors for this. All he knows concerning his patients is what they tell him. If they don't know, he doesn't; but he looks wise, prescribes in Latin, and then makes his victims pay the bill.

5. The physician who gives what is called the "heroic" or "kill or cure" remedy, should, if the case proves fatal as it will in 99 instances out of 100, be arrested and tried for murder in the second degree. It would be better to let the patient die a natural death. The chances are, however, that if the doctor had remained away entirely, the patient would soon have recovered.

6. The physician who needlessly amputates a limb or performs any surgical operation that unnecessarily mars the patient for life should be criminally prosecuted.

7. The physician who uses either tobacco, or opium or any sort of intoxicating drink is unfit to visit a patient or a sick room. His judgment is not to be trusted. His example is bad.

8. The physician who prescribes medicine which he is unwilling to take in the presence of his patient is acting dishonestly and is undeserving of confidence. It is *prima facia* evidence that his medicine is injurious and unfit to be taken by any one, sick or well.

9. The physician who is suffering from an ailment which he tries to cure in others is a fraud. If he can't cure others. "Physician, heal thyself," is a lesson he needs to learn.

10. The most useful class of people in the country are the farmers. They supply wheat and corn and potatoes and meats and fruits for the people to eat. Their material is healthful. The next most useful class of people, so far as health is concerned, are the

faithful housewives and cooks who prepare these articles of food to be eaten. Their prescriptions can be taken in moderation with perfect safety.

11. Every person has, under the Constitution of the land, the same inherent right to go to a drug store and buy what he wants in the line of medicine, that he has to go to a grocery and purchase what he wants for food. The prescription of a physician, expressed in Hog Latin, is needed no more in the one case than in the other.

12. A large part of the human family dig their own graves with their teeth. They eat *what* they ought not; they eat *when* they ought not; they eat *more* than they ought; and then expect some doctor with his poisonous medicine to keep them in health. The Lord is not performing such unreasonable miracles.

13. The Allopathic doctors resemble saloon keepers in this respect: They create diseases, and then try to minister to the diseases they have created.

14. The Botanical practice of medicine is the oldest in the world. Ever since creation was completed, vegetables and herbs have grown, and they have been used by man and beast as means of curing or preventing disease. Allopaths and their allies are deserters and apostates from this ancient faith. They are the prodigals who have gone away to waste their substance in riotous living. If they are tired of living in want and misery, let them return to their father's house and partake of the fatted calf. They will be welcome if

they come to themselves and return in the proper manner.

15. Dogs and cats are botanical in their practice of medicine. When they become sick, instead of using potash or mercury as the Allopaths do when they attempt to cure diphtheria, they eat the grass adapted to their needs and are made well at once.

16. Inasmuch as no medicines of a poisonous nature should ever be used by patients, druggists ought to be permitted to sell any goods they keep without prescription from any one. They only should be held responsible for their sales.

17. If drug stores were all destroyed, the Allopathic doctors would be unable to practice medicine. They prescribe simply as they learned from the books, and having no infallible remedies of their own, would be compelled to cease their practice. It might, however, be a great blessing to the people.

18. A person has, under the Constitution, just as good right to choose the kind of physician and the character of the medicines he will use in his family as he has to select his preacher and church to minister to their spiritual wants. No school of medicine or ring of doctors has more right to a monopoly of privileges, under the law, than has any sect or clique of ministers in religion.

19. Any system of medical practice that must be bolstered up and supported by the law shows on its face that it is a fraud, a damnable fraud upon the community. Truth and justice need no such props.

20. The most truthful and appropriate burial certificate that could be given for the thousands of victims annually sent to premature graves under the practice of the Allopathic doctors is the following: Died for the Want of proper Food, Proper Medicine and Proper Care.

21. The craze of the Allopathic doctors all over this country in this year of grace, 1895, touching *Anti-toxine* as a supposed cure for Diphtheria is not founded on reason. The blood of a horse cannot be used successfully in curing any sort of disease in man. The resort to it now is a confession that they have had no remedy hitherto. If they fail, as Botanists claim they will, then what will they resort to next? Will they come to the safe and infallible remedies used by the Botanists?

22. Vaccination is another gigantic fraud perpetrated by the Allopathic doctors. It introduces poison into the system and produces untold suffering and harm to the innocent and healthy, and is, in no sense, a preventive of small-pox. It is false in theory, injurious in its effects, expensive to all and beneficial to none, except to those who make money out of the practice. Let the people carefully note this.

23. During the great small-pox "scare" in Washington in the year 1894, greater harm and expense resulted to the people from vaccination than from all the genuine cases of small-pox in the city since it was laid out. We Botanic physicians found no cases of geniune small-pox except such as resulted from vac-

cination. Twenty or thirty of such cases were successfully cured by us without subjecting them to the unutterable horrors of the pesthouse and without leaving any pits or marks of the disease. Many other forms of sickness resulting from such terrible vaccination were cured by us, during the same period, without leaving any evil results. The Botanical doctors were then and are always opposed to vaccination, on fundamental principles.

24. There are but two regular medical armies in existence, the Botanists who are the original, and the Allopaths, who seceded from them. All others are simply allies of Allopaths.

25. One feature of Dr. Starr's life is that whenever he meets a farmer coming to the city, with his wagon load of produce, he invariably takes off his hat to bid him a cordial welcome. He was never known to tip his hat to any other class of beings except ladies.

26. The greatest man in the world is the one who raises the most grain to feed mankind.

The greatest woman in the world is the one who raises the most children.

The greatest friend to the working man is the man who employs the most of them.

The wisest man in the world is the man who takes best care of his health every day.

The wisest man in business is the man who saves what he makes and earns.

The greatest fool in the world is the man who works the hardest all the week and spends all his money on

Saturday and Sunday and goes to work penniless and sick on Monday.

Every body ought to go to bed when the sun goes down, and rise with the sun in the morning; this is Nature's Law since the beginning of the world.

The man who lives nearest to the Laws of Nature will naturally live the longest.

The man who violates the laws of nature, sins against his own flesh.

A boy who smokes and chews tobacco before he is sixteen years of age will never grow to his normal size in body or strength, nor will he live his normal days out.

Every thing you eat, drink, smoke, or chew is either a benefit or an injury to you. Examine this yourself and you will find it only too true.

27. Every farmer in the world is a botanist, a botanical doctor. They support and feed the whole people and the people can't live a single week without the farmer's products, neither can business of any kind go on without these products. In fact the farmer is the supporter of the whole world.

If the farmers were to fail and stop, all would stop. There would be no use for doctors then to give poison medicines to vegetable bodies and destroy them that way. Is not farmonian and botanian principles the fundamental principles of all medicines?

28. I say there is nothng on earth to make perfect medicine from outside the vegetable kingdom; nor is there anything to sustain life outside the farmers pro-

ducts; both of which go together, first, last and all the time.

29. Poison is good for rats, mice, flies, wolves and sheep killing dogs or something like these, but not for children, men or women.

30. Never drink more than a wine glass of ice water at a time and not more frequent than once in half an hour, nor more than a glass of any water at a time.

Never eat as much at a time as you could, always eat a little less.

Never over work yourself.

Never stand, sit or lie in a draft when you are overheated.

Boys and girls should eat but very little or no pickle and very little lemon. What you eat, often makes you sick, eat healthy food only, protect your stomach and you will protect your health and prolong your life.

31. I say the people have a right to go to a dry goods house and buy what they want or go to a grocery store and buy what they want or go to a drug store and buy what they want. Use their own judgment as to what they want or what they need. Know ye thyself, be ye wise.

32. The Allopathic idea that the way to cure one diselse is to create another of a different sort, and that therefore the most powerful poisons are the most potent medicines, may claim that its system is sound in theory and successful in practice. This is a gigantic mistake.

LAW-CASES.

In Winchester, Va., the Medical Association of Virginia, which is composed of Allopathic and Homeopathic doctors made a bitter war against Dr. W. J. Whitlock; some 25 criminal indictments were found against him for violating *their laws*. The court decided against them; they carried the cases to a higher court, which also did give a decision against them.

So my dear readers you can see that between 25 and 30 cases were decided against the Allopathic and Homeopathic doctors in the court at Frederick, a court of superior jurisdiction.

Dr. W. J. Whitlock is the most successful doctor in Virginia, he uses Nature's remedies only, and that was his crime.

So you can see that the Medical Board in that and in other states have a dead elephant on their hands. But like a drowning man, they hang on to these mean, obnoxious, tyrannical, inhuman, unjust, uncivilized, unchristianized, unneighborly, unmanly, unprofessional, ungodly, unconstitutional, barbarous laws.

They want to examine all doctors who do not agree with them.

They want to rule them out.

They want to compel the people to employ them, and them only.

Only 13,525 more deaths than births in the city of Washington, D. C., in 10 years, 28,525 more deaths than should have been in 10 years under their medical charge.

NOTICE.

We, the Botanical Schools, the first and oldest in the world, are opposed to any *epidemic* Hospital, as is now proposed to be located in this City. If a doctor cannot cure his patients at home, he cannot cure them in such a filthy place as that is, it is all a fraud and an imposition on the people. In Corea there are man eaters, they live in caves, they go to the towns in gangs, each one taking a human body back to their caves for them to eat. Our doctors also want a cave to drag in their victims, they are worse than the man eaters. We have a dog pen in this City much more liberal than the human pen, you can go and see your dog while he is in that pen, but if they get your child in this human pen, you cannot even go to see it. This is tyranny of the lowest type.

They Must Practice What They Preach.

If a doctor finds a case of contageous disease and examines it, Doctor and patient must both go to the epidemic hospital and stay there at least 40 days, if the doctor refuses to go, he must go to jail 40 days for disobeying his own rules. What is sause for the goose is gravy for the gander.

DIPHTHERIA is not epidemic, it is only a bad cold and is easy cured. Grown people expectorate the phelm, which children cannot do; this is the only difference among old and young from such causes.

TAKE NOTICE.

I protest against vaccination for small-pox. I pro test against Anti-toxine for Diphtheria. I protest against placing flags on people's houses for any disease, as it is dishonest and destructive to people's business.

I am opposed to taking children from their homes when sick, as they can be nursed more properly at home, by the mother; all these schemes have been hatched out by the Allopathic doctors since they seceded from our school 267 years ago.

No Botanical doctor has ever placed a card or flag on a house where they had a patient, and they never will; they were the first doctors in the world, and will be the last, they began when the first grass commenced to grow.

DR. WM. M. STARR,
President of the Botanical School of the U. S.

Smoking and Chewing against the Laws of Nature.

Boys and young men who smoke or chew are spitting away the saliva that is placed in their system, to assist in the digestion of the food, which you need to live; every ounce you spit away unnecessary is equal to the loss of an ounce of blood from your system, it is a violation of the very laws, that gives you life. Boys, take this in consideration and follow my advise, leave off smoking and chewing before it is too late; it is not alone unhealthy and against the laws of Nature, it is also a filthy habit, and should not be fostered.

DR. W. M. STARR.

PURITY.

Any man who claims to be a doctor, a healer of the sick, should be a totaly temperate man in every respect, a teacher of good morals and a good adviser; he should not even smoke or chew tobacco, and not consent it to be used by any person near or in the sick chamber; he should teach to use healthy food and drinks, good hours and morals, teach people how to keep healthy and in every possible way to make it plain for the people to understand, as life is too precious to be tampered with. Every doctor should be a clear minded and scientific man, in every respect, and not undertake any case of sickness, unless he understands it perfectly, and has a cure for it, without guessing at it, or without waiting two or three days to find out what the disease is.

Tight Lacing is against the Laws of Nature.

Nature has placed protecting bones around the vital parts of the human body, known as the ribs, these bones are very essential to keep the body from shrinking or caving in against the heart, lungs and liver. By tight lacing you press the bones against your vital parts, which bones God placed around them for your own good and health. So many young woman have by tight lacing shortened their life to satisfy vanity, it invariably injures the health and very often causes death. Mothers should guard against it, if they wish to see their daughters to grow up to be healthy woman.

DR. WM. M. STARR.

A WORD TO PARENTS.

As soon as a child is three or four weeks old feed it with everything that agrees with its mother; what the mother eats makes milk and likewise will agree with the baby. If the mother has no milk for her baby have a milk cow fed on corn-meal, wheat, fodder and timothy hay, and a few potatoes, twice a day; then feed the baby on the cow's milk and you will have fat and healthy children.

Feed your children with a spoon or cup, not a bottle or tube. Don't toss your baby up and down but when they get tired lying in one position turn them over; they ought to be turned over often. Don't hug your children while their bones are soft and tender.

Take Notice.

No charges made for Consultation, Examinations or Prescriptions. The only payment required is cash for medicines, which is reasonable.

Dr. WM. M. STARR,
709 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Any Doctor who inserts horse blood or what they call *Anti-toxine* in a child's vein under 21 years of age, ought to be sent to the penitentiary for one year; if the patient is over 21 years, he and the doctor should be sent to the Reform school for one year each. "What fools we mortals be."

IMPORTANT.

My Medicines for DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER AND CHOLERA INFANTUM should always be kept on hand in every family living at a distance from Washington, as they are at all times a sure and never failing cure, and saves calling in an Allopathic doctor and thereby save the life of the patient, and keep your house from being covered with yellow flags and placards.

Dr. WM. M. STARR,
709 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Read and Reflect.

In the greater part of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Missouri, West Virginia. Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and some other States Allopathic doctors cannot make a living from their profession for the reason that the people use Nature's own remedies for their medicine, such as Boneset, Ginseng, Snake roots, Sassafras, Cherry and Haw wood, Golden Rod, Golden Seal, Spice wood, May-Apple, Life everlasting, and many other roots and herbs too numerous to mention, all Nature's Cures and Remedies. In the above named States where the people use Nature's own Cure the mortality is less, and the births larger by 63 per cent. Now look at the figures in this city and you will see that the people in the above described sections of the country are better doctors, showing a difference of 138 per cent. in their favor, compared with this city, and yet they have never asked for any dishonest laws to protect them, as the Allopaths have been doing all over the Union.

FRIDAY HAPPENINGS.

Washington born on Friday.
Queen Victoria married on Friday.
Napoleon Bonaparte born on Friday
Battle of Bunker Hill fought on Friday.
America discovered on Friday.
Mayflower landed on Friday.
Joan of Arc burned at the stake on Friday
Battle of Waterloo fought on Friday.
Bastille destroyed on Friday.
Declaration of Independence signed on Friday
Battle of Marengo fought on Friday.
Julius Cæsar assassinated on Friday.
Moscow burned on Friday.
Shakespeare born on Friday.
King Charles I beheaded on Friday.
Battle of New Orleans fought on Friday.
Lincoln assassinated on Friday.

Every Allopathic doctor who goes to a patient and finds him affected with Diphtheria must at once be tagged "Danger, I have been exposed to epitemic diseases," and must wear it 40 days for public safety.

DR. STARR.

If a man strike another, inflicting an injury from which he dies in ten or fifteen days, he is indicted for murder in either the first or second degree. What should be done to him if he should give medicine from which the patient dies within the same period?

Death of Secretary W. Q. Gresham,

To be Carefully read and closely considered.

Secretary W. Q. CRESHAM was taken ill May 1st, 1895, and died on the 28th of same month. During the last ten hours of his life the physicians gave him strychnine, nitro-glycerine and digitalis, and finally injected a pint and a half of salt-water into his veins.—*Washington Times of May 28th*, 1895.

Would not any one of these three remedies be sufficient to destroy the life of a healthy person. What could be expected of them combined in case of a sick man?

Queries 1. If an ordinary man should have struck the Secretary with a club and produced a like effect, what would have been done with him?

2. If such ordinary man had given the Secretary "Rough on Rats," what would have been done with him?

3. When will the people learn that poison is just as destructive when given by a so-called "regular" physician, as when given by any ordinary person?

4. Will poison that does not sustain life in health sustain it in sickness?

5. What killed Secretary Gresham?

6. Are such poisons safe to be trusted in sickness?

Address all orders for

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Cholera Infantum Cures

with the price for the medicine enclosed, to

DR. WM. M. STARR,

709 G st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Important Questions.

What is man?

What is Life? What sustains it?

What causes disease? What will prevent it?

How ought we to eat or drink?

How ought we to exercise?

How ought we to sleep and at what hour?

If I get sick, what shall I do?

Can't I tell what is wrong? Why not? Don't you know?

Why do I eat or drink too much?

Why do I not watch myself closer?

Why do I not take better care of myself?

Why do boys smoke or chew tobacco?

Why do men drink whiskey and beer?

Why do girls lace tight?

Were you once in good health? Did you lose it?

How did you lose it?

What is gravitation?

What is evaporation?

Does gravitation ever lose its hold?

What are Nature's laws?

Can you avoid them?

Will it pay to be careful of how and what we eat or drink?

Will a medicine which will not cure by itself, aid another medicine which also will not cure a disease?

Why does a doctor assume to cure a disease for which he has no sure cure?

Why does he continually change his medicines?

Why does he not give up the case if he finds he cannot cure it?

Would it not be better to let the patient die a natural death than to apply "heroic remedies to kill or cure?"

CHAPTER IX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BIRTH ON HISTORIC-BATTLEFIELD.—ANCESTORS A HEALTHY, LONG-LIVED RACE, NOTED FOR DEVOTION TO MEDICAL BOTANY.—REMOVAL TO WESTERN RESERVE.—WILLIAM A PHYSICIAN AT 12 YEARS OF AGE.—CURE OF TYPHOID FEVER.—NAMES OF HERBS IN MAHONING COUNTY.—EPISODE WITH THE WILD HOGS.—KILLING OF THE HUGE PANTHER.—CAPTURE OF A CUB-BEAR.—TRIP TO WISCONSIN IN 1844.—CURE OF MILK SICKNESS.—SOLDIER IN THE MEXICAN WAR.—STUDENT IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF NEW ORLEANS.—SCENE AT THE BOARDING HOUSE. CONFLICT WITH THE FACULTY.—THE VEGETARIAN SCORES A DECIDED VICTORY.—EXTENSIVE TRAVELS IN SEARCH OF BOTANICAL KNOWLEDGE.—LOCATION IN WASHINGTON SINCE 1876.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF MEDICINES. PHILANTHROPIC PRACTICE.

On the ground made sacred by the terrific battles of July 21, 1861 and August 29 and 30, 1862, popularly known as the First and the Second Battle of Bull Run, in Prince William County, Virginia, was born, on the 14th of October, 1810, William Martin Starr, second child of Henry and Sarah Wesley Starr.

His ancestors afford an interesting and instructive history. His father, Henry, was born on the James river and was of German-English descent.. He was the son of Adam and Mary (Wagner) Starr, the former coming from England; the latter from Germany. Adam was a Botanic physician and lived to the advanced age of 99 years. His father, Dr. Starr's great grandfather, lived to be 144 years of age, and was likewise a physician in the School of Medical Botany.

In fact, all the Starrs as far as the records can be traced, were honest, industrious, frugal people noted for their longevity, their devotion to the principles of Medical Botany and their consecration to philanthropic and reform principles in the science of health.

On the maternal side the Doctor traces his ancestry to the Wesleys, his mother being a great niece of John and Charles Wesley. The English and German stock commingled when religious persecution in the last Century drove many English people into Germany where the resulting friendship gradually ripened into matrimonial bonds.

It has been stated that the Doctors' ancestors were reared in the medical profession, not in that of the Allopaths, but in that of the ancient order of Medical Botanists. For six generations the heads of families were practicing Botanists, the females being midwives. One of this number, Mary (Wagner) Starr, the doctor's grandmother, followed her vocation for more than seventy-five years. She reared twenty-one children of her own, her death occuring when

CHAPTER IX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BIRTH ON HISTORIC-BATTLEFIELD.—ANCESTORS A HEALTHY, LONG-LIVED RACE, NOTED FOR DEVOTION TO MEDICAL BOTANY.—REMOVAL TO WESTERN RESERVE.—WILLIAM A PHYSICIAN AT 12 YEARS OF AGE.—CURE OF TYPHOID FEVER.—NAMES OF HERBS IN MAHONING COUNTY.—EPISODE WITH THE WILD HOGS.—KILLING OF THE HUGE PANTHER.—CAPTURE OF A CUB-BEAR.—TRIP TO WISCONSIN IN 1844.—CURE OF MILK SICKNESS.—SOLDIER IN THE MEXICAN WAR.—STUDENT IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF NEW ORLEANS.—SCENE AT THE BOARDING HOUSE. CONFLICT WITH THE FACULTY.—THE VEGETARIAN SCORES A DECIDED VICTORY.—EXTENSIVE TRAVELS IN SEARCH OF BOTANICAL KNOWLEDGE.—LOCATION IN WASHINGTON SINCE 1876.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF MEDICINES. PHILANTHROPIC PRACTICE.

On the ground made sacred by the terrific battles of July 21, 1861 and August 29 and 30, 1862, popularly known as the First and the Second Battle of Bull Run, in Prince William County, Virginia, was born, on the 14th of October, 1810, William Martin Starr, second child of Henry and Sarah Wesley Starr.

His ancestors afford an interesting and instructive history. His father, Henry, was born on the James river and was of German-English descent.. He was the son of Adam and Mary (Wagner) Starr, the former coming from England; the latter from Germany. Adam was a Botanic physician and lived to the advanced age of 99 years. His father, Dr. Starr's great grandfather, lived to be 144 years of age, and was likewise a physician in the School of Medical Botany.

In fact, all the Starrs as far as the records can be traced, were honest, industrious, frugal people noted for their longevity, their devotion to the principles of Medical Botany and their consecration to philanthropic and reform principles in the science of health.

On the maternal side the Doctor traces his ancestry to the Wesleys, his mother being a great niece of John and Charles Wesley. The English and German stock commingled when religious persecution in the last Century drove many English people into Germany where the resulting friendship gradually ripened into matrimonial bonds.

It has been stated that the Doctors' ancestors were reared in the medical profession, not in that of the Allopaths, but in that of the ancient order of Medical Botanists. For six generations the heads of families were practicing Botanists, the females being midwives. One of this number, Mary (Wagner) Starr, the doctor's grandmother, followed her vocation for more than seventy-five years. She reared twenty-one children of her own, her death occuring when

cluded to make his fortune farther west. He went with a cousin to Wisconsin. While they were wending their way along the road through praries and dense forests, they were both taken ill of that terrible disorder known as "milk sickness." There was neither doctor to prescribe nor a modern drug store to furnish the medicine. With characteristic presence of mind, William went into the forest and found the vegetable which served as an infallible cure. Both took the herb he recommended and were soon able to resume their journey, sound and happy. Nature's own remedies then, as now, were sufficient for every emergency.

We pass, without further notice, his life on the frontier; nor can we halt to speak, in detail, of his part in the Mexican War. That conflict over, we find William Starr in 1847, at the age of 37, in the city of New Orleans, a student in the Medical College of that City. His entrance fee of $300 was cheerfully paid, and he was under the professional instruction of a faculty consisting of Cartright, Stone and Hunt. His object was not to yield the theory of Medical Botany inherited from his ancestors, but to ascertain whether a medical school of recognized standing had a correct theory of disease and a safe and infallible remedy to apply in every case.

At his boarding house, where some fifteen or more students were located, he made one day this remark: "The practice of medicine is simple guess work, the

doctor neither knowing what ails his patient nor having a positive remedy to give "

It was a bomb in the camp, and became the subject of earnest discussion among the future advocates of the healing art. Nor did it stop here. It was reported to the Faculty. The bold, defiant sprig of the healing art was summoned to appear forthwith before the Faculty, and receive merited punishment for his irreverent attitude toward that venerable body

The Faculty was represented by able counsel and the vegetarian was asked whether he was likewise provided. He replied that he would represent his own case.

The day for trial came. Faculty, students and citizens filled every available seat in the hall and galleries. The criminal was given his place near the majestic Faculty. When asked whether he was ready for trial. Starr replied: "Yes, gentlemen, after you have fairly answered a few simple questions which I desire to submit to you."

"Certainly," said the President of the Faculty, we can easily answer any questions you may be able to ask."

Starr.—"This is the Medical College of New Orleans?"

President.—"Yes, sir."

Starr.—"Are you gentlemen the Faculty of the college?

President.—"Yes, sir."

Starr.—"Then of course you practice medicine, and visit the sick?"

President.—"Certainly, we do."

Starr.—"Have you ever been called to see ill young patients and had some of them to die while you were attending them?"

President.—"Yes, sir."

Starr.—"Will you swear, then, in the presence of this audience, that you knew without any doubt whatever, just what ailed the patients and just exactly what medicine to give for the ailments of said patients, and yet many of them died in your hands."

President.—"That is not a fair question, sir."

Starr.—"I insist it is a fair question, and want it answered."

President.—(Looking at his watch) "It is time to attend to other important duties. We will attend to your case some other time."

Starr.—"Then I am right. IN THE ALLOPATHIC SCHOOL THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IS ALL GUESSWORK, BASED ON CONJECTURE. THERE IS NO SCIENCE IN IT. IT IS ONLY A BUSINESS."

The trial was never resumed. The Botanical physician received the applause of the students and the occupants of the galleries. He was plainly victorious in this ill-advised prosecution, and scored a strong point for his favorite theory that ORDINARY MEDICAL PRACTICE IS A HAP-HAZARD, MATTER-OF-CHANCE AFFAIR.

No further questions were propounded to Starr. He had his own way in the future, and at the expiration of the second course of lectures was given his

credentials to practice medicine with the sanction of a regular school.

A volume would be required to record Dr. Starr's subsequent experiences in California during the gold fever of 1849 and later; of his trials during and subsequent to the war of the Rebellion; and of his travels and experiments through every State and Territory of this Union, and the divisions of Mexico, Central America and a portion of South America. A fortune has been expended by him in studying the medicinal properties of plants of the American continent. His knowledge has been acquired in Nature's great laboratory, and not from the musty and unreliable books that have come down from the modern school of Medicine, from Nature's own remedies, safe, reliable and nutritious, he has selected those which are for the healing of the nations.

Since the autumn of 1876 he has been a resident of Washington, D. C. His medicines have been prepared by his own skillful hand from herbs collected from the fields and forests of Maryland and Virginia. These medicines have been sold from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf. They have injured none. They have cured thousands.

He has been a student of nature, and from her boundless resources has collected the herbs which are not only nutritious but curative in their character. Helpless infants and feeble old age, brawny laborer and famous statesman, untutored rustic and eloquent divine, toiling working maid and richly clad lady, all,

black and white, have been blessed and cured by him. His labors have been in the interests of oppressed and struggling humanity. His conflicts have all been waged for justice and the rights of the masses. Impartial history will accord him a rightful place in the list of true medical reformers.

Several little incidents of his pioneer life are related in the following sketch.

The Starrs were all employed in the healing art while engaged in pursuing their ordinary callings. Their medicines were the herbs which the new country afforded in rich abundance. Sassafras, Spicewood, Mayapple, Boneset, Spikenard, Indian Turnip, Wahoo, Haw, Ginseng, Bloodroot, Dandelion, Wild Cherry, Dog-wood, Slippery Elm, Tansy, Jimson, and the hundreds of other herbs and vegetable forms were safe remedies when skillfully used. Sickness was not fatal and deaths among children were very rare. Drug stores with their modern supplies were unknown. Nature in her crude state furnished all medicinal wants.

Game was abundant. Every forest was supplied with bear, deer, wolves, panthers, turkeys, and squirrels; and the streams were full of excellent fish.

The woods were filled with hogs which lived upon acorns and nuts. In fact, it was unnecessary then, as now, to put these animals into sties. They lived upon nuts in the woods, and as a result became wild and in some cases dangerous. At the age of fourteen, William went with his father and uncle to what was known as "Chestnut Ridge," southeast of the Mahoning

River, in the edge of the town subsequently called Goshen. The ridge was infested with wild hogs. The company went with a two-horse wagon, and a good supply of ammunition. They also took saddles and an ax with them, the former to be used in riding the horses through the woods in quest of deer. When the ridge was reached the two men took the horses and their guns and started in quest of their game, leaving the boy and a little dog, "Penny," to take care of the wagon.

While the hunters were absent, wild hogs pursued the dog to the wagon and compelled him to seek refuge in it with the boy. The infuriated animals were so bold that they endeavored to have access to both by climbing upon the hubs and tongue with their forefeet. With the same composure that has ever since characterized William, he took his ax, and as the animals reared themselves struck them a heavy blow with the edge across the forehead, resulting in certain death. This operation continued, in rapid succession, until five of the porkers had fallen victims to his unerring blows. Others would have met the same fate had the little dog remained in front instead hiding behind his youthful master. When the two hunters returned bearing one deer as the result of their faithful search for hours, they were gratified to find five porkers averaging quite three hundred pounds each, lying prostrate on the ground. Thrown into the wagon and drawn home, they afforded with the deer a full supply of meat for the winter.

About eight years subsequent to the event just related, William, then a young man, had another quite startling experience. A large animal, the terror of the region round about, infested a tamarack swamp in Atwater township about eighteen miles west of the Starr settlement. For years it lived in the swamp, but would sally forth and devour the sheep for miles around. People were afraid of the beast.

William finally conceived the idea of killing the creature. He had made for the occasion a gun of his own liking. It was long and heavy and furnished with a trusty flint-lock. Waiting for a good tracking snow to fall, he was confident that he would be able to solve the problem. He determined to go alone. The proper time ultimately arrived, and the modern Nimrod started on his expedition. The first day he simply discovered tracks of the animal. Night coming on, he tarried with a farmer named Wolley. The next morning early he resumed his chase along the trail. In due time he found where the animal had slept for the night. He was encouraged. The pursuit was eagerly continued. Finally sight of the creature was had. The animal was in motion. A shot was aimed at its heart; but from the appearance of hair and blood upon the snow, as well as from the leaps made, it was clear the ball had struck the creature in the flank. No further sight of the animal was had that day, though the chase was continued for many miles.

William sought shelter at a farmhouse for another

night. The next morning he resumed the spirited chase, this time with a thorough conviction that the first shot would finally prove fatal. Pursuing the

THE PANTER SIGHTED.

huge animal, William was, at length, rewarded with the opportunity to test his piece again. This shot was more successful. It passed through the heart. As he approached the creatureit gave pitiful moans and seemed to ask protection at the hands of its slayer. The

work was finished. The animal was a panther, three feet high, seven feet two inches long from the end of the tail to the tip of the nose, and weighed about three hundred pounds. The skin was subsequently sold in Ravenna for $21, that being the aggregate bounty offered for the destructive and greatly feared beast of the forest.

William Starr was feted in the community because of his great achievement. During the remainder of his residence in that region, which continued until the autumn of 1844, he was considered a great farmer and skillful marksman. Whenever great skill in shooting was to be exhibited he was selected as the undoubted champion.

Another incident of thrilling interest occurred between those narrated. It was that of William's experience in capturing a two-third grown bear in the dense forest.

It was the boy's practice to carry either a gun or a strong hickory club when perambulating the wild forests. On the occasion in question he had his trusty club. Going through some dense underbrush he came suddenly upon young bruin. The animal was startled by the sudden appearance of the intruder, and gave an expression of surprise. With the intuition which always enabled him to do the right thing at the right time, and, thoroughly understanding the nature of this animal, which was the keynote of his subsequent success, he determined to capture the creature and take it home. He seized bruin, and a struggle for supremacy

ensued. The boy conquered. He did not use the club, but instead boxed the cheeks of the bear and "beat it into subjection." Bruin dropped its head and squealed in token of complete surrender.

Now came the greater problem. The surrender occurred in the dense forest, four miles from home. Seizing the animal's paw, the young hunter compelled the captive to walk on its hind feet; and any hesitancy of tardiness was punished by a cuff with the hand or a stroke with a switch. Sometimes the boy would walk backward and be followed by his captive, thus affording a good opportunity for the cultivation of a closer friendship. Home was finally reached. Imagine the surprise of relatives and friends to see how William had captured and brought in unhurt a half-grown black she bear. They were gratified as much as he, and an uncle, John Glass, who furnished animals for an Eastern menagerie, offered the boy ten silver dollars for the animal. The proposition was accepted, and the two friends whose acquaintanceship began in a struggle in the woods for the mastery were separated forever. Bruin was taken to New York, and the boy turned his attention to other and higher fields of conquest.

Babyalogy.

Mother: Hush, Baby, it's cry, cry.

Baby: My mouth is so fresh.

Mother: Hush, baby, hush.

Baby: I smell something good, I want some of it.

Mother: Hand me the bottle, put some of one cow's milk and half water in it, just as the doctor directed.

Baby: I don't want that mixture, I want pure milk, a little bread in it and a little of what I smell, chewed fine.

Mother: Hush, baby, here is your prepared milk.

Baby: Potomac water and a little one cow's milk in it. Does not one and one make two? Then Potomas water is one, one cow's milk is one, which makes two, give me milk from two cows and leave out the poisonous Potomac water. The Potomac river has thirty-two branches, all have different kind of water, now add one cow's milk to thirty-two kinds of water, baby will soon be too weak to cry, then the doctor will say, baby is better, yes, it lays very quiet today.

Doctor: You can add a little more water in it's milk.

Mother: Hush, baby, you always cry when I am getting dinner, hush, or I smack you.

Baby: Mother, I smell something good cooking, please give me just a little, I am almost starved for something to eat, my mouth is so fresh, mother I wish you could only understand me when I cry, it is the only way I have to ask for anything.

O, mother, can't you understand me and give me just a little of them good things I smell on the table, I am nearly starved.

Mother, when you pay our doctor, pay him half water and half money. I will not die from milk, but for the want of richer milk with bread, meats, potatoes, chewed fine for me.

Every young woman from 16 to 26 years ought to take notice of the following questions.

Can a baby smell and taste?

Do they know when they are hungry?

How do they ask for what they want?

How can they tell what they want?

DR. W. M. STARR.

FARMONIA.

Farming in all its Branches.

BOTANIA.

Botany in all its Branches.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
00025962837